

MINERS CONFERENCE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Call for Strike May Be the Result.

DECISION WILL BE FINAL

Last Joint Wage Conference Early in the Month Ended in a Deadlock.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—What is considered the most important meeting that has ever been held in the history of the coal industry of the country, began in this city this morning, when coal miners and operators of the competitive field of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania renewed their annual joint wage conference, which ended in a deadlock in this city early in the month.

The meeting will be final and will decide whether a strike is to be called in the competitive States at the expiration of the present contract, or whether the relations between miners and operators will remain intact by the signing of a wage scale to go into effect for one year, beginning April 1, 1904. Throughout yesterday miners from all parts of the Middle West and East poured into the city. That the United Mine Workers realize the vital importance of the conference is manifested in the fact that about 200 more miners, not only from competitive States, but from outlying districts, than attended the former meeting, have been called to the city for the session.

The anthracite region of Pennsylvania will be more largely represented than before, while the outlying States of Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky, and West Virginia are sending delegates to participate in the fight.

DIVED INTO EMPTY TANK AND CRUSHED HIS SKULL

Philadelphia Athlete Did Not Know Water Had Been Let Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Victor McCleary, who on Saturday dived into the empty swimming tank at the Kensington branch of the Y. M. C. A., at Franklin Avenue and Norris Street, and whose head was crushed, is dead at the Episcopal Hospital.

McCleary, who was nineteen years old, was a molder at Gillinder & Sons' works, and on his way from work on Saturday he stopped at the Y. M. C. A. with a friend. He exercised for some minutes in the gymnasium and then said he would take a swim.

The swimming tank was empty, but McCleary was unaware of this fact and he dived headfirst into its depth. It was dark and when he was not heard splashing in the water friends struck a light and found him bleeding on the floor of the tank. McCleary was an amateur athlete of some promise.

"HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES IN WASHINGTON"

Charles F. Weller Describes Modern Method of Almsgiving.

Charles F. Weller, general secretary of the Associated Charities, delivered an address on "How the Other Half Lives in Washington" at the Westminster Memorial Church last night. The address was illustrated with stereoscopic views of the conditions in the densely populated sections of the city.

Mr. Weller built his remarks largely around the story of the Good Samaritan and the modern method of giving help to the needy. In maintaining that it is wrong to give alms to tramps and beggars without first ascertaining whether they are worthy of charity. These cases, he said, should be referred to the Associated Charities, so that proper investigation could be made.

RUSSIA'S INGRATITUDE TOWARD JEWISH FAMILIES

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The "Berliner Zeitung" prints a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent relating a case of marked ingratitude toward Jews by the Russian authorities.

The correspondent states that forty Jewish families, whose heads are medical men, who have gone to serve in the army medical corps, have been expelled from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkoff, and Kieff, on the ground that the only Jews permitted to reside in these places are those who are doctors or merchants in the city. The departure of the heads of these families from the city removes this permission to their families, which must get within the "pale."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James B. Cochran, 48, and Sarah Ann Gray, 61.
Christopher C. Kyle, 33, and Laura C. Wolfe, 22.
Hay A. Fowler, 22, and Ellen M. Riley, 28.
Samuel Robson, 30, and Lottie Williams, 21.
Elmer Martin, 22, and Lena Kramer, 21, both of Richmond, Va.
Silvia Giovannetti, 29, and Emilia Savarini, 17.

Has Found a Bacillus To Exterminate Rats

French Scientist Proposes to Inoculate Rodents, Stamp Out Species, and Thus Check Spread of Contagious Diseases.

If the scientific discoveries of M. Danyez, of the Pasteur Institute, of Paris, stand the test of practical application—and certain recent experiments of his indicate that they will—the chances are that in a very little while the whole rat tribe will become extinct. We shall be as free from the ravages of the pestiferous rodent as was the little German village of Hameln after the visit of the Pied Piper.

M. Danyez, however, does not rely upon the dulcet strains of the pipe for the destruction of the modern rat. He has chosen the gay and festive bacillus, and proposes to bring about annihilation by inoculation.

The spread of plague in the East has been proven to be due to rats, and scientists have long appreciated the fact that ship rats are frequently the means of bringing disease from one port to another. The health authorities have endeavored to kill all rats in infected localities. Ferrets, traps, and other means have been employed to rid towns and incoming ships of rats, and in a number of instances the rats have been asphyxiated on ship by carbolic acid. This method, however, is expensive, and difficult of application.

Mr. Danyez has been working on the problem and thinks he has at last discovered a method that will be effective without being dangerous. He has found the bacillus of a disease fatal to rats but harmless to other animals and human beings. This bacillus is capable of culture, and with it grain may be poisoned. When the rat eats this he is due to yield up the ghost from five to twelve days thereafter.

Already Mr. Danyez has tried his germs upon rats in the Paris sewers and in the Bourse de Commerce, where they are attracted by the grain supplies, and has met with success. It is recognized that if rats can be destroyed the spread of diseases in Europe and the civilized portions of the East can be checked, and scientists are watching closely the experiments of the Frenchman.

M. Danyez has not yet found a method of application that will be entirely effective and satisfactory, but he thinks his experiments will prove entirely successful before a great while, and that in due time skeletons of the rat will be on exhibition in all the museums along with other extinct species.

SCALP TORN OFF GROWS ON AGAIN

Girl Regains Her Tresses Through an Operation.

Two Hours Elapsed Between Accident and Beginning of Surgeon's ministrations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Charlotte Williston, of East 17th Street, has passed through the painful and unusual experience of having regained her scalp after it had been torn from her skull and had remained entangled in the machinery of a mill for nearly two hours after she was removed to the hospital. Surgeons and physicians are watching the case with much interest and say there are few such cases on record.

Miss Williston is eighteen years old and was employed by the International Manufacturing Company, at 137th Street and Willow Avenue. She is a slender girl and had an abundance of brown hair. On the morning of February 17, while arranging her hair one of the braids came in contact with a rapidly revolving shaft, and in an instant she was drawn against a guard that protected the shaft and her entire scalp was torn from her skull. Not a hair was left on her head.

Two Hours' Delay.

While many of the other girls in the factory faint Miss Williston pluckily gave directions to have an ambulance called, and after much delay she was removed to the Lincoln Hospital and Home at 141st Street and Southern Boulevard. Dr. J. P. C. Foster, the house physician, telephoned to the factory to have the scalp found and delivered at the hospital at once. The message was not promptly delivered, and the excitement among the employees was so great that nearly two hours elapsed before the scalp was in the hands of the physician.

Dr. Foster quickly cut away the hair from the scalp, thoroughly cleansed it in a salt solution, and replaced it on the girl's head. Then it was made secure with silk sutures. During all the painful operation the young woman refused to take an anesthetic. When the scalp had been properly replaced a force of nurses was set at work constantly applying hot cloths to the head to maintain a normal temperature.

New Hair Growing.

This treatment was kept up for thirty-six hours, when hot dry cloths were piled. At the end of forty-eight hours the young woman was conscious of slight feeling in the scalp. After sixty hours had elapsed she could feel the prick of a needle at any point. Six days after the operation new hair began to grow, and the physicians were satisfied that the operation would prove successful.

AWARD TO COMPANY AGAINST VENEZUELA

The Orinoco Steamship Company, the American company which suffered so heavily as a result of the revolution in Venezuela, has been awarded damages in the sum of \$28,700.

A claim of \$1,400,000 was made by the company. Caracas dispatches announce that the award was made by Dr. Charles Barg, umpire in the arbitration between the United States and Venezuela.

BAPTISTS PLAN WORLD GATHERING

American Convention First Possibly in Washington.

GREATEST CHURCH MEETING

Plan to Unite Northern and Southern Branches and Organize an International Body.

Baptists in all parts of the world are considering the practicability of holding an international conference within the next year. Should plans for this meeting be perfected an earlier convention of American Baptists will be held, possibly in Washington. The Capital City is urged as the most logical meeting place in the country, and should this city be selected it will be one of the largest church conferences ever held. It is estimated that there are fully 4,000,000 Baptists in the United States, a greater number than any other country in the world claims at the present time.

Many persons have proposed London for the world conference, and there is no doubt that the English capital would be a popular meeting place. It is urged, however, that inasmuch as the greater number of Baptists live in America it would be rather inconvenient for them to travel so far, while the English and European members, generally, could arrange their plans more easily.

Object of Conference.

The object of the conference, should it be held, is to bring Baptists of the world nearer together, to organize a joint plan, to have a common understanding of the Baptist position, and to bring the Baptists of the North and the South together. At present there are two apparent branches of American Baptists. The cause of this division is said to be no difference in tenets, but opposite views on the subject of slavery and the political questions which antedated the civil war.

Respective anniversaries, or meetings, of these two bodies are to be held at May. The Southern Baptists will meet in Nashville, Tenn., and the Northern Branch will convene in Buffalo. These are the regular annual meetings of these bodies and have reference to the work of the past and coming years.

Both Meetings Here.

It is said by local Baptists that should Washington get the American meeting it stands a fair show to be selected as the place of the world conference. Should that contemplated meeting materialize and London lose in the race, St. Louis and Philadelphia are also mentioned as possible meeting places of the American convention.

Should the Baptists of the world decide to gather together it will be the first conference of its kind ever held. English members of the church are particularly anxious that it should convene in London as there are many matters pertaining to the English church which they would like to have disposed of at their capital.

DR. HUGHES' SERMON ON ACT OF NICODEMUS

The meeting for men at the Lafayette Opera House yesterday afternoon was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, president of the De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

The sermon was based on the conversation of Christ and Nicodemus, relative to the inability of Nicodemus to understand how "man could be born again." By this, Dr. Hughes said, Nicodemus meant he could not see how the character of man can be changed after it has once been formed.

The musical portion of the program was under the direction of Percy S. Foster. Illustrated songs were given by Tour Gressie.

MACCABEES AT WHITE HOUSE.

A large delegation from Buffalo, consisting of the members of the degree team of Long Tent Lodge, No. 63, of the Knights of the Maccabees, here to confer degrees on members of Mount Vernon Lodge, of this city, called on the President this morning.

Cleveland Penniless; Makes Appeal for Aid

City Out of "Coppers" and Firms Unable to Pay Off—Barrels of Cents Rushed in From New York.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—Cleveland experienced a cent famine last week. For more than two days the banks were penniless and all the "coppers" which Cleveland could boast of were those of the board of public safety kept a watchful eye upon. In the large manufacturing plants where thousands of men and women are employed the employees have to be paid off weekly, and in many of them last week no cents were to be had to settle with the worker for his extra hire.

The customary relief of the banks failed, although in their surplus accounts they might have had \$1,000,000. The telegraph wires were made busy, the posts were filled with letters to New York begging that the tension in Cleveland be relieved and that cents, nothing but cents, be rushed immediately. In a day or two heavy barrels were unloaded from the express cars at the union station and placed upon carefully guarded trucks. They contained the required amount of cents.

WOULD PROHIBIT WORK OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Mr. Douglass' Address on Conditions in the District Suggests Certain Remedial Legislation.

"Protect the children of the District," was the substance of the address delivered last night at the Church of Our Father by John W. Douglass, a member of the Board of Children's Guardians. The subject of the discourse was "Child Labor and Compulsory Education."

The remarks of the speaker were illustrated by stereoscopic views showing the pernicious results of child labor throughout the world.

"Washington," said the speaker, "is not cursed with the evil conditions that prevail in large manufacturing and industrial centers, where so many thousands of children run their lives in grueling labor in unsanitary surroundings. Nevertheless there is child labor in the District, in department stores, the cash boys, the messenger boys, the cash boys, the department stores, and the little ones who are compelled to lead about the streets blind men and women of doubtful characters."

Mr. Douglass thought these conditions could be remedied by the enforcement of the District of a law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in any kind of education compulsory up to that age.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HOLD OPENING SERVICES

Congregation Gathers for First Time in Its New Church.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Washington, formerly worshipping in Scottish Rite Hall, held opening exercises in their new church, formerly St. Paul's Methodist Church, Fifteenth and R Streets northwest, yesterday. Standing room was at a premium, and several hundred were turned away for lack of it. The services were interesting and inspiring, but the most important thing, in the eyes of the Scientists, was a congratulatory telegram from Mrs. Eddy, the text of which was as follows:

"The Scientists of both churches in the city feel a great step onward and upward has been taken, and look for even greater progress than heretofore, though that has been very satisfactory. Both churches are in a prosperous condition, and growing in every way."

BISHOP SATTERLEE TALKS AT EVENING MISSION

At the evening mission evensong of the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Ascension, the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, preached the sermon. He took his text from the gospel for the first Sunday in Lent, which relates the story of the temptation of Christ in the wilderness. The bishop particularly dwelt on the fact that Christ's refusal to cast himself down from the mount was necessary for the development of Christian faith.

REVOLUTION HALTS BEFORE DISASTER

Russian Hate Hushed in a Burst of Patriotism.

RESPIRE MUST BE BRIEF

Seditious Literature in Provinces Will Bear Fruit After Shock of Defeat Passes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—The revolutionary movement throughout the country is for the moment hanging fire. Its leaders are watching the events in the Far East, uncertain how to act.

The sudden disaster to the Russian arms has undoubtedly awakened a patriotism throughout the nation which binds together the most discordant elements. For the moment the hatred of the Roma-off administration, with its measures of retrogression and oppression, as conceived by M. Plehve, is forgotten in the thought of the sufferings of "Holy Russia."

But those who are best qualified to judge do not expect this state of feeling to be long continued. The workmen's societies are admirably organized, and the leaders in the big manufacturing towns are only waiting their opportunity to give the word for open revolt.

Revolutionary Views.

All ranks in the provincial battalions were undoubtedly filled with revolutionary views, but it can be taken for granted that politics will be forgotten in the first enthusiasm of a war.

It is an extraordinary activity of the secret printing presses that was and is, the most serious danger to the present administration. Despite the deportations to Siberia and sentences of imprisonment, the work goes forward.

From abroad revolutionary literature comes pouring into the country. The smugglers who introduce it by various means are a brave, almost fanatic, race of men, who care their lives in their hands.

These foreign pamphlets are chiefly printed in Paris, Stuttgart and Geneva.

BISHOP MAKES APPEAL FOR MISSIONS IN BRAZIL

The neglect of mission work in Brazil was the subject of a sermon delivered yesterday by Bishop Lucien L. Kinsolving, of the Diocese of Southern Brazil, at St. Michael and All Angels Church.

The text was taken from St. John, xii. 32. After speaking of how Christ, though His life was an active, busy one, nevertheless always gave His chief thought and attention to the torn and bleeding sheep on the mountain side rather than to the ninety and nine that were safe, Bishop Kinsolving pointed out to the congregation that in every act of His life Christ enjoined those who followed Him to do mission work. Turning to Brazil, he told of the conditions there. Mission work there had been deplorably neglected by all save the Roman Catholics, he said, and that mission work had been done it was met with responsiveness by the people of all classes.

LECTURE ON THE CELL AND CELL STRUCTURE

"Cells and Cell Structure" was the subject of the address of Hylar C. Kirk, before the Secular League yesterday. Mr. Kirk went into the beginning of things and told of the development of the living species.

"It has taken Nature a very long period," he said, "to develop man as he is. Paleontology informs us that the age of fishes, or primary period, extended through some 34,000,000 years; the age of reptiles, or secondary period, covered some 13,000,000 years; while the mammalian, or tertiary period, extending up to man, was some 3,000,000 years; so that each one of us can boast of an ancestry running back to the earliest cell of some 48,000,000 years."

RHEUMATISM AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly, doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause, like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the quantity of acid matter in the joints and muscles. Some people are almost helpless from the first, while others have occasional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form and must be thoroughly eradicated or it grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape, breaks down the nervous system, and ruins the health. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism does, cannot be cured with external remedies like liniments and plasters; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin, acid blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S. S. S., which not only neutralizes the acids and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.

RHEUMATISM IN ELBOWS, WRISTS AND KNEES.

Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1903.

Last winter I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. It started in the right elbow, and from there to my wrists; the right wrist was the worse. It became swollen and extremely painful. My left knee joint was the next place to be attacked. It became swollen and of course painful. The next point to be affected was the hip and ankle, which gave me much trouble. I was barely able to get about for some time. I was under treatment of a physician for awhile, but getting no better, I began S. S. S., and after taking it for some time I was entirely relieved of the Rheumatism. All swelling and soreness disappeared. I consider S. S. S. an excellent remedy for Rheumatism and all troubles having their origin in the blood.

GRIFFITH KELLY,
403 Bloomfield Ave.

Write for our special book on Rheumatism, and should you desire any special information or advice, our physicians will furnish it without charge.

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